

H.

H A B

H is in English, as in other languages, a note of aspiration, founded only by a strong emission of the breath, without any conformation of the organs of speech, and is therefore by many grammarians accounted no letter. The *b* in English is scarcely ever mute at the beginning of a word, or where it immediately precedes a vowel; as *house*, *behaviour*: where it is followed by a consonant it has no sound, according to the present pronunciation: but anciently, as now in Scotland, it made the syllable guttural; as *right*, *tought*.

HA. *interj.* [*ha*, Latin] 1. An expression of wonder, surprise, sudden question, or sudden exertion.

You shall look fairer ere I give or hazard:
What says the golden chest? *ha!* let me see. *Shakep.*
Ha! what art thou! thou horrid headless trunk!
It is my Haltings! *Rosw's Jane Shore.*

2. An expression of laughter.
He faith among the trumpets *ha, ha*, and he smelleth the battle afar off. *Job xxxix. 25.*

Ha, ha, 'tis what so long I wish'd and vow'd;
Our plots and delusions
Have wrought such confusions,
That the monarch's a slave to the crowd. *Dryd. Albion.*

HAAB. *n. f.* A fish.
HABEAS CORPUS. [Latin.] A writ, the which, a man indicted of some trespass, being laid in prison for the same, may have out of the King's Bench, thereby to remove himself thither at his own costs, and to answer the cause there. *Cowel.*

HAERDA'SHER. *n. f.* [This word is ingeniously deduced by *Minsheu* from *habt ihr dast*, German, *have you this*, the expression of a shopkeeper offering his wares to sale.] One who sells small wares; a pedlar.

Because these cunning men are like *haberdashers* of small wares, it is not amiss to set forth their shop. *Bacon's Essays.*
A *haberdasher*, who was the oracle of the coffeehouse, declared his opinion. *Addison's Spectator*, N^o. 48.

HA'BERDINE. *n. f.* A dried salt cod. *Ainsworth.*
HA'BERGEON. *n. f.* [*habergeon*, French; *halbergium*, low Lat.] Armour to cover the neck and breast; breastplate; neckpiece; gorget.

And halbert some, and some a *haberdier*;
So every one in arms was quickly dight. *Fairfax, b. i.*
The shot let fly, and grazing

Upon his shoulder, in the passing,
Lodg'd in Magnano's brags *habergeu.* *Hudibras, p. i.*

HAB'LIMENT. *n. f.* [*habilement*, French.] Dress; cloaths; garment.

He the fairest Una found,
Strange lady, in so strange *habilement*,
Teaching the satyres. *Fairy Queen, b. i. cant. 6.*

My riches are these poor *habilements*,
Of which if you should here discernish me,
You take the sum and substance that I have. *Shakepeare.*

The clergy should content themselves with wearing gowns and other *habilements* of Irish drapery. *Swift.*

TO HABILITATE. *v. n.* [*habilitate*, French.] To qualify; to entitle.

Divers persons in the house of commons were attained, and thereby not legal, nor *habilitate* to serve in parliament, being disabled in the highest degree. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

HABILITATION. *n. f.* [*habilitate*, French.] Qualification.
The things formerly spoken of, are but *habilitations* towards arms; and what is *habilitation* without intention and act?

Dacon, Essay 3c.
HA'BILITY. *n. f.* [*habilitate*, French.] Faculty; power.

HA'BIT. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin.] 1. State of any thing; as, *habit* of body.

2. Dress; accoutrement.
I thified
Into a madman's rags, I assume a semblance
The very dogs disdain'd; and in this *habit*
Met I my father. *Shakepeare's King Lear.*

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If you have any justice, any pity;
If ye be any thing, but churchmen's *habits*. *Shakepeare.*
Both the poets being dressed in the same English *habit*, story compared with story, judgment may be made betwixt them. *Dryden's Fable, Prefat.*

The scenes are old, the *habits* are the same
We wore last year. *Dryden's Indian Emperor.*
There are among the statues several of Venus, in different *habits*. *Addison on Italy.*

The clergy are the only set of men who wear a distinct *habit* from others. *Swift.*

3. *Habit* is a power or ability in man of doing any thing, when it has been acquired by frequent doing the same thing. *Locke.*
He hath a better bad *habit* of frowning than the count Palatine. *Shakepeare's Merchant of Venice.*

4. Custom; inveterate use.
This is the last fatal step but one, which is, by frequent repetition of the sinful act, to continue and persist in it, till at length it settles into a fixed confirmed *habit* of sin; which being properly that which the apostle calls the finishing of sin, ends certainly in death; death not only as to merit, but also as to actual infiction. *South's Sermon.*

No civil broils have since his death arose,
But faction now by *habit* does obey;
And wars have that respect for his repose,
As winds for halcyons when they breed at sea. *Dryden.*

The force of education is so great, that we may mould the minds and manners of the young into what shape we please, and give the impressions of such *habits* as shall ever afterwards remain. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO HA'BIT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To dress; to accoutre; to array.

Present yourself and your fair prince's
Before Leontes:
She shall be *habited* as it becomes
The partner of your bed. *Shakepeare's Winter's Tale.*

Having called to his memory Sir George Villiers, and the cloaths he used to wear, in which at that time he seemed to be *habited*, he thought him to be that person. *Clarendon.*

They *habited* themselves like those rural deities, and imitated them in their rustic dances. *Dryden.*

HABITABLE. *adj.* [*habitabilis*, Fr. *habitabilis*, Lat.] Capable of being dwelt in; capable of sustaining human creatures.

By means of our solitary situation, we know well most part of the *habitable* world, and are ourselves unknown. *Bacon.*

That was her torrid and inflaming time;
This is her *habitable* tropic climate. *Dante.*

Look round the *habitable* world, how few
Know their own good, or knowing it, pursue. *Dryden.*

HA'BITABLENESS. *n. f.* [from *habitabilis*.] Capacity of being dwelt in.

The cutting of the Equinoctial line decides that controversy of the *habitableness* of the Torrid zone. *Mor.*

Those ancient problems of the spherical roundness of the earth, the being of antipodes, and of the *habitableness* of the torrid zone, are abundantly demonstrated. *Ray.*

HA'BITANCE. *n. f.* [*habitation*, Latin.] Dwelling; abode.

What art thou, man, if man at all thou art,
That here in desert hast thine *habitation*?
And these rich heaps of wealth do'st hide apart
From the world's eye, and from her right usance. *Fa. 2c.*

HA'BITANT. *n. f.* [*habitant*, Fr. *habitant*, Latin.] Dweller; one that lives in any place; inhabitant.

Not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to the earth's *habitant*:
And for the heav'n's wide circuit, let it speak
The maker's high magnificence. *Milton's Paradise Lost.*

Pow'r's celestial to each other's view
Stand still conspect, though distant far they lie,
Or *habitants* of earth, or sea, or sky. *Pope's Ode.*

HABITATION. *n. f.* [*habitation*, French; *habitation*, Latin.] 1. The act of dwelling; the state of a place receiving dwellers.

Amplitude

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Amplitude 'most immense, with stars
Numerous and every star perhaps a world
Of *habitants*. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. vii.*

For want of *habitation* and repair,
Dy'd in heaps of ruins. *Denham's Sophy.*

Rocks and mountains, which in the first ages were high and craggy, and consequently then inconvenient for *habitation*, were by continual deterration brought to a lower pitch. *Woodward's Natural History.*

2. Place of abode; dwelling.
Wisdom, to the end the might save many, built her house of that nature which is common unto all; she made not this or that man her *habitation*, but dwelt in us. *Hooker, b. v.*

God oft descends to visit men
Unseen, and through their *habitations* walks
To mark their doings. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. xii.*

HABITATOR. *n. f.* [Latin.] Dweller; inhabitant.
So is his preference more continued unto the northern inhabitants; and the longest day in Cancer is longer unto us than that in Capricorn unto the northern *habitators*. *Brown.*

HABITUAL. *adj.* [*habitus*, from *habit*, French.] Customary; accustom'd; inveterate; established by frequent repetition.

Sin, there in pow'r before
Once actual; now in body, and to dwell
Habitual habitant. *Milton's Paradise Lost, b. x.*

Art is properly *anhabitual* knowledge of certain rules and maxims. *South.*

By length of time
The scurf is worn away of each committed crime:
No speck is left of their *habitual* stains;
But the pure ether of the soul remains. *Dryden's Æn.*

'Tis impossible to become an able artist, without making your art *habitual* to you. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

HABITUALLY. *adv.* [from *habitual*.] Customarily; by habit.
Internal graces and qualities of mind sanctify our natures, and render us *habitually* holy. *Atterbury's Sermon.*

TO HABITUATE. *v. a.* [*habituare*, French.] To accustom; to use one's self by frequent repetition.

Men are first corrupted by bad counsel and company, and next they *habituate* themselves to their vicious practices. *Tillot.*

Such as live in a rarer air are *habituated* to the exercise of a greater muscular strength. *Arbutnot on Air.*

HA'BITUDE. *n. f.* [*habitus*, Latin; *habitude*, French.] 1. Relation; respect; state with regard to something else.

We cannot conclude this complexion of nations from the vicinity or *habitude* they hold unto the sun. *Brown's Vul. Err.*

The will of God is like a freight unalterable rule; but the various compartments of the creature, either thwarting this rule, or holding conformity to it, occasions several *habitudes* of this rule into it. *Hale's Origin of Mankind.*

It results from the very nature and being of things, as they stand in such a certain *habitude*, or relation to one another.

As by the objective part of perfect happiness we understand that which is best and last, and to which all other things are to be referred; so by the formal part must be understood the best and last *habitude* of man toward that best object. *Narr.*

In all the *habitudes* of life
The friend, the mistress, and the wife;
Variety we still pursue. *Swift.*

2. Familiarity; converse; frequent intercourse.
His knowledge in the noblest useful arts,
Was such dead authors could not give;
But *habitudes* with those who live. *Dryden.*

To write well, one must have frequent *habitudes* with the best company. *Dryden.*

3. Long custom; habit; inveterate use.
Mankind is not more liable to deceit than willing to continue in a pleasing error, strengthened by a long *habitude*. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

Thy ear, inur'd to charitable sounds,
And pitying love, must feel the hateful wounds
Of jest obscene, and vulgar ribaldry,
The ill-bred question, and the loud reply,
Brought by long *habitude* from bad to worse;
Must hear the frequent oath, the direful curse. *Prior.*

4. The power of doing any thing acquired by frequent repetition.

It is impossible to gain an exact *habitude*, without an infinite number of acts and perpetual practice. *Dryd. Dufresnoy.*

HA'BITAR. *adv.* [*hap ne bap*, or *nap*; as *would ne would*, *will ne will*; that is, *let it happen or not*.] At random; at the mercy of chance; without any rule or certainty of effect.

He circles draws and squares,
With cyphers, altral characters;
Thou looks 'em o'er to understand 'em,
Although set down *habnab* at random. *Hudibras, p. ii.*

TO HACK. *v. a.* [*haccan*, Saxon; *hacken*, Dutch; *hacker*, Fr. from *acape*, an axe, Saxon.]

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1. To cut into small pieces; to chop; to cut slightly with frequent or unskilful blows.

He put on that armour, whereof there was no one piece wanting, though *hacked* in some places, bewraying some fight not long since pallid. *S. ducey.*

What a slave art thou, to *hack* thy sword as thou hast done, and say it was in fight! *Shakepeare's Henry IV. p. i.*

Richard the second here was *hack'd* to death. *Shak. R. III.*
I'll fight till from my bones my flesh be *hackt*. *Shakep.*
One flourishing branch of his most royal root

Is *hackt* down, and his summer leaves all faded,
By envy's hand, and murder's bloody axe. *Shakep. Rich. II.*
Burn me, *hack* me, hew me into pieces. *Dryden.*

But fate with butchers plac'd thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, *hack* and mawl. *Pope.*
Not the *hack'd* helmet, nor the dully field,
But purple vests and flow'ry gaulands please. *Addis. Ovid.*

2. To speak unready, or with hesitation.
Disarm them, and let them question; let them keep their limbs whole, and *hack* our English. *Shakepeare.*

TO HACK. *v. n.* To hackney; to turn hackney or prostitute. *Hannmer.*

I could be knighted.—What! thou lieft. Sir Alice Ford, these knights will *hack*, and so thou shouldst alter the article of thy gentry. *Shakep. Merry Wives of Windsor.*

HA'CKLE. *n. f.* Raw silk; any filmy substance unspun.
Take the *hackle* of a cock or capon's neck, or a plover's top: take off one side of the feather, and then take the *hackle* silk, gold or silver thread, and make these fast at the bent of the hook. *Watson's Angler.*

TO HA'CKLE. *v. a.* [from *hack*.] To dress flax.

HA'CKNEY. *n. f.* [*hacnai*, Welsh; *hackneyce*, Teuton. *haguenée*, French.]

1. A pacing horse.
2. A hired horse; hired horses being usually taught to pace, or recommended as good pacers.

Light and lewd persons were as easily suborned to make an affidavit for money, as post-horses and *hackneys* are taken to hire. *Eaton's Off. of Alienation.*

Who, mounted on a broom, the nag
And *hackney* of a Lapland hag,
In quest of you came hither post,
Within an hour, I'm sure, at most. *Hudibras, p. iii.*

3. A hireling; a prostitute.
Three kingdoms rung
With his accumulative and *hackney* tongue. *Roscommon.*

That is no more than every lover
Does from his *hackney* lady suffer. *Hudibras.*

Shall each spurgall'd *hackney* of the day,
Or each new pension'd sycophant, pretend
To break my windows. *Pope, Dial. 2.*

4. Any thing let out for hire.
A wit can study in the streets;
Not quite so well, however, as one mought;
A *hackney* coach may chance to spoil a thought. *Pope.*

5. Much used; common.
These notions young students in physick derive from their *hackney* authors. *Harvey on Consumptions.*

TO HA'CKNEY. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To practise in one thing; to accustom to the road.

He is long *hackney'd* in the ways of men. *Shakepeare.*

HA'CKQUETON. *n. f.* [*haquet*, old French, a little horse.] Some piece of armour.

You may see the very fashion of the Irish horseman in his long hose, riding shoes of costly cordwain, his *hackqueton*, and his habergeon. *Spenser's State of Ireland.*

HAD. The preterite and part. pass. of *have*.
I had rather be a country servant maid,
Than a great queen with this condition,
To be thus taunted. *Shakepeare's Richard III.*

Had we not better leave this Utica,
To arm Numidia in our cause? *Addison's Cato.*

HA'DDOCK. *n. f.* [*hadot*, French.] A sea-fish of the cod kind, but small.

The coast is plentifully stored with pilchards, herrings, and *haddock*. *Carew's Survey of Cornwall.*

HAFT. *n. f.* [*hæft*, Saxon; *heft*, Dutch, from *To have* or *hold*.] A handle; that part of any instrument that is taken into the hand.

This brandish'd dagger
I'll bury to the *haft* in her fair breast. *Dryd. and Lee's Oedip.*

These extremities of the joints are the *hafts* and handles of the members. *Dryden's Dufresnoy.*

A needle is a simple body, being only made of steel; but a sword is a compound, because its *haft* or handle is made of materials different from the blade. *Watts's Logic.*

TO HAFT. *v. a.* [from the noun.] To fit in a haft. *Ainsw.*
HAG. *n. f.* [*hægeyre*, a goblin, Saxon; *heckle*, a witch, Dutch.] 1. A fury; a fine monster.

Thus